

The Anaconda Standard.

VOL. V.—NO. 232.

ANACONDA, MONTANA, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1894.

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Butte's
Leading
Jeweler.

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Loofah is the fibrous part of a gourd grown in Japan. It is used as a flesh brush and for bathing. Its greatest usefulness is in the bath, where it surpasses the brush, towel or sponge.

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Fresh, Medium and Old, One Bottle, 35c;
Six, \$1.75; Twelve, \$3.00.

GENUINE GUSHING'S MAGNESIA, 35c.

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IT HAS A GLOOMY LOOK

Yesterday Brought Little Evidence of Settlement in the Strike.

THE MILITIA ORDERED OUT

Some Sensational Rumors That Have Given the City of Butte Much Concern—The Men Determined.

BUTTE, April 22.—The Great Northern strike is all in a tangle to-night. The rumors and sensational whispers which have been floating around all day have had the result of arousing public interest to about the top notch, and there is a general anticipation of some kind of trouble to-morrow, although no one seems to know in just what shape it will come.

Late this afternoon a telegram was received from President Debs in which he stated there was a strong probability of arranging satisfactory terms in a very short time and that victory was assured. This message naturally created a good deal of satisfaction at the strikers' headquarters and the good news spread so rapidly that the rooms were soon crowded with railroad men. A committee of three left Helena for St. Paul this morning, but it is believed that this committee is to be simply advisory to President Debs. The strikers have the most complete confidence in Mr. Debs and they are perfectly willing that he should represent their case single-handed.

Shortly after President Debs' message was received the executive committee of the strikers learned, on what they considered good authority, that an effort will be made to run a train out of Butte to-morrow morning under the new ruling of the attorney general that every mail train was a unit. It was whispered that the deputy United States marshals who were sworn in this afternoon would be used in protecting this train instead of preventing Coxey's army from resorting to violence as was the general understanding. Companies B and F of the national guard would be called out for the same purpose to-morrow morning.

When these stories were reported at the strikers' headquarters they produced a decided change in the men who were placed of smiles and there were ominous mutterings that indicated serious trouble in the event of an effort being made to move a passenger train to-morrow or any other time.

When a STANDARD reporter visited headquarters later on this evening Mr. Sherris stated that while the men are led to hope for an early settlement of the strike from President Debs' message, they are thoroughly prepared for any emergency that may arise in the meantime. He would say nothing further than this, nor would he tell what preparations had been made. From remarks dropped by the strikers, however, and individual opinion expressed it is plainly apparent that an attempt to run a train out of Butte with passenger coaches attached will be followed by serious results. The men are thoroughly aroused now, and while they will not interfere with the running of mail cars in any way, their actions are proof that they will not allow any passenger coaches to be handled without making a vigorous fight. Some of the strikers profess not to believe that any attempt will be made to run a train, but this opinion is not shared by the majority by any means.

Marshal McDermott states emphatically that the deputies he has sworn in will not take any part in the Great Northern strike but will devote their time to protection of the Northern Pacific property from the Coxeyites.

The militia understand that they are called out to keep the Coxey men from doing any damage. A number of the members of the three companies who were seen to-night said they would all throw down their arms should they be called upon to assist the Great Northern to handle trains. Orders were issued to-night to all members of companies B, F and G to report at the armory at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. The deputy United States marshals are instructed to meet at 8 o'clock, and in spite of the rumors that either the deputies or militia are to be used in the Great Northern trouble, it is regarded as rather significant that they should both be called out at an hour shortly before that at which it is reported an effort will be made to move a train. This in face of the fact that it is not generally expected that the Coxeyites will make any trouble to-morrow.

In the meantime, the strikers are not idle by any means. Among other things they are keeping a close watch on the round house, and an attempt to fire up an engine will be followed by movement on their part. Developments are awaited with a great deal of interest.

Captain Palmer of the Butte & Boston company waited on the strikers' committee this evening and requested them to let the Montana Union men take 10 box cars, which are at the Northern Pacific transfer, to the Butte & Boston works. He said that unless cars could be secured on which to load the matte now on hand the Butte & Boston properties will all have to close down to-morrow.

The committee would not agree to this proposition. They did not want to see the Butte & Boston close down, but Mr. Sherris pointed out to Mr. Palmer that the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific both have plenty of cars on hand which could be loaded with matte and kept here until the strike ends, and by following this plan there would be no need of a shut down. The mileage charges for each Northern Pacific or Union Pacific car to Great Falls and back would be about \$2.50 per car and it is within the power of the Great Northern management, Sherris said, to waive these charges and thereby enable the Butte & Boston to continue operations. If the Great Northern would not do this, Mr. Sherris said, the road would be responsible for the shut down and not the strikers.

Captain Palmer stated that he would present the matter to President Hill and see whether he will waive the charges or

not. The following resolutions were adopted by the Cooks and Waiters' union to-night:

To James Hogan and members A. R. U.—Knowing that employees of the Great Northern railway are at present engaged in a mighty conflict with that corporation, and believing their demands to be only just and reasonable, we, the undersigned, are authorized to tender you the financial and moral support of Cooks and Waiters' Assembly 3,015, R. of L.

Respectfully yours,
O. F. FISCH, R. M. W.
GEORGE HARRIS, R. S.

THEY'VE GONE TO ST. PAUL.

The Strikers' Committee Left Helena for the East Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

HELENA, April 22.—A committee of Great Northern strikers started east this morning for the Northern Pacific for St. Paul, where they will meet President Hill and discuss the situation. The committee were somewhat dubious yesterday about starting, on account of the reports that the Northern Pacific was to be tied up on Monday, which would leave the committee helpless between here and St. Paul. Late last night assurances were received here that all danger of that was over, and the men started this morning.

ASKING FOR THE MILITIA.

Governor Rickards Requested to Hold Butte's Citizens Soldiers in Readiness.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

HELENA, April 22.—Governor Rickards to-day received a telegram from Marshal McDermott suggesting that he order the Butte militia held in readiness for trouble with the industrial army. The governor has not yet issued any orders to that effect, and will not do so until absolutely necessary.

TALKING IT OVER AT TACOMA.

The Employees of the Northern Pacific Held an All-Night Session.

TACOMA, April 22.—This morning matters seem to be assuming a different complexion. The Tacoma branch of the American Railway union held an all-night session discussing the proposition made by the Seattle committee yesterday. Some of the members favored the strike, while others are against it. The meeting was secret and the subject is considered of such importance that all the members except the actual employees of the Northern Pacific were excluded.

TO HONOR GREAT PEOPLE.

A Scheme to Establish an American National Academy.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The plan for the creation of a select body of 25 persons distinguished in literature and science, fine arts and invention, has been submitted to the house by Representative Black of Illinois. The plan is embodied in two bills on somewhat similar lines. The first was drawn by Gen. Lew Wallace, author, and the other by Librarian of Congress Spofford. They provide for the appointment of committees, three from the senate and three from the house, who shall make a select committee of five members to form the nucleus of an organization. These five shall be "citizens of the United States, of culture and distinguished in literature, science, fine arts and inventions." The 25 elected are to constitute a continuous body. They are given power to establish the name for the body and to fill vacancies by electing new members, so the quota of 25 shall be preserved.

Section 2 of the bill provides that the librarian of congress shall set aside a chamber in the new congressional library for the use of the body, with suitable attendants, lights and the use of all books and materials in the possession of the library. The purpose of the bill is to create an organization in this country similar to "Les Immortelles" of France and to the National Academies of Great Britain, Germany and other countries.

AS TO SEALS.

Here's a New D. McNulty Which Stares the Country in the Face.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—One of the unforeseen effects of the seal legislation just perfected is the embarrassment of the national fish commission in its efforts to collect data necessary to a scientific study of seals. For some time past the commission has been engaged in this work. It has obtained all the desired information relative to seals that could be killed at the rookeries and along the shores and now it is necessary to the completion of the investigation that the seals be taken in the open seas, just as is done by pelagic sealers, in order to settle questions of importance concerning their breeding habits. The commission has sought permission to kill about 100 seals in these waters and the same privilege is sought by the Canadian commission, which is pursuing a similar line of investigation. But the laws adopted by the United States and Great Britain are sweeping in their terms that there seems to be no authority to grant the permits and unless the matter is adjusted by negotiations to inquire into the conditions of seal life in open session, it must be indefinitely suspended.

Afraid of the Treasure.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Treasurer Morgan, with the approval of Secretary Carlisle, issued a special notice to the effect that beginning next Monday and until further notice the vaults and rooms of the office of the treasurer of the United States, where money and securities are handled, shall not be open to visitors or others not employed in the treasurer's office. It is understood this order is not to be permanent. It is a precaution against any possible trouble that might be caused by a large number of thieves and thugs that will likely be attracted here after the arrival of the industrial army.

Having a Splendid Time.

DENVER, April 22.—More than 200 members of the National Association of Ticket Brokers, on their way east from the mid-winter fair, stopped in this city several hours to-day. They were entertained at the Brown hotel and were driven over the city by local railway men and at noon left in a special train for Kansas City.

To-Day's Weather.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—For Montana: Local showers, followed by fair weather, variable winds; warmer in the western portion.

TO SAVE HIS SISTER

Benton Wilson Confesses That He Murdered J. W. Johnson.

IT'S A TALE FULL OF SORROW

Spokane Stirred Up Over a Very Sensational Murder Trial—It Was a Family Affair, Horrible in Every Detail.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

SPOKANE, April 22.—The jury in the noted Wilson murder case came in last night after being out five hours and returned a verdict of murder in the second degree against young Benton Wilson and a verdict of not guilty against his sister, Mrs. Johnson, wife of the murdered man, and his father, Charles Wilson.

This case has excited widespread interest. The body of J. W. Johnson, Charles Wilson's son-in-law, was found recently in a shallow grave near Chatarray with the skull crushed in. Murder had evidently been committed. About two years ago the elder Wilson had been seen in company with Johnson near the spot where the body was found. He was arrested recently for the crime and his son and daughter, the latter being Johnson's wife, were tried as accomplices. Yesterday young Wilson astonished the court by confessing to the killing of Johnson, claiming he did it to save his sister's life.

The *Spokane* newspaper gives the story in sensational form.

The Wilson murder case has always been full of mystery. It was worked up by Deputy Sheriff Felix Pugh and Charles Cole from a single thread, and a chain of circumstantial evidence developed that resulted in the indictment of the three defendants and the absolute identification of a resurrected body, devoid of flesh, as the remains of J. W. Johnson. The state's prosecutor had little confidence in the case after the arrest, and Benton Wilson was once allowed to be released on \$5,000 bail, but rearrested the next day when the full force of the young man's acts had been laid bare.

When the case came to trial Assistant Prosecutor Plattor took the links of evidence and forged them into a chain that would particularly strong around the neck of the father, Charles Wilson. The force of Mr. Plattor's weaving surprised the defense, but the attorneys did not hesitate to play their last card. It was a motion to dismiss the case for lack of evidence, and especially was the plea made for Benton Wilson. It was in opposing this motion that Mr. Plattor brought all his force of eloquence to bear.

Judge Moore took the matter under advisement and denied the motion. Again a special plea was made for dismissal as to Benton, but the court was firm. Evidence had been brought out that young Wilson had given to the sheriff an erroneous description of Johnson, and until his motives for this were cleared he would have to remain a defendant, Judge Moore said. Then came the announcement of guilt, and with it a statement that if the court has been deceived into acquitting Benton Wilson his attorneys had had his story of the killing prepared, ready to furnish the press, on the ground that once acquitted of murder his life could not again be placed in jeopardy, and this confession would have been used to clear the father and daughter.

There was no preliminary announcement of the confession to soften its force. It came like a thunderbolt.

"I have a statement to make to the jury," said W. H. Claggett, "and also a revelation. The revelation I propose to make is that Benton Wilson killed J. W. Johnson." Then, in his gifted, oratorical way, he told the story. He spoke of the awful blow, of the victim falling forward on his face, of the blood gushing in volumes from his wounds, of Benton Wilson catching up the body an instant after the blow and being drenched in the blood of his victim, as he carried it off into the woods.

Never was a more desperate defense undertaken in a court in the United States, and never did the attorney for a defendant draw in such eloquent terms a picture of blood in which his client figured so prominently. When the story had been told a number of witnesses were produced who testified to the good character of the defendants. The mother of Benton was the first witness after dinner, but the center of attention was around the story of the confessed slayer himself.

Benton Wilson is just 27 years of age. He has a kind countenance, a clear blue eye, and has no mustache or whiskers to hide his expression. He wears his hair pampadour, is neatly dressed, and would never be taken for a criminal, much less an assassin; but his cold demeanor, his steady stare, his unquivering hand as he stood up and took the oath, his steady voice, as he detailed without a quiver the deed of death, were surprising. Only once did he falter, and that was when he met his father and told him what he had done, then his voice quivered, and what looked like a tear was seen. Early in his evidence he smiled. It was when he said Johnson followed the Wilson family from Davenport to Spokane, before the marriage. "He hung around a good deal and seemed to cry a good deal," he said, and the thought was so ludicrous the witness smiled.

His attorney drew him out to show he had read the letters of his sister written from Helena, telling that Johnson was a dangerous man and that he had threatened Nellie's life. His two sisters, mother and little brother were at home when Johnson called on the day of the murder. Benton saw him just as he walked up to the picket fence and stopped there, leaning his arms on the fence. He looked downcast and had a crazy expression. Benton went to the door. Johnson asked for Nellie, his wife, to come out. Benton asked him to go into the house and walked in with him. Very little was said until Nellie asked him for her trunk check, and he said the trunk was with the Pacific Transfer company at Spokane. In a short time he walked out doors, calling to his wife that he wanted to see her. They talked a minute at the gate and he ap-

peared to be excited. When his wife came back to the house she said: "Will nobody take my part? I'll die before I live with him again. Benton, won't you get my check? If you don't I will never get my clothes." As Benton started to the door, she said: "Be careful, Benton; he always carries a loaded revolver." Benton said he joined Johnson in the road and walked along. When a quarter of a mile away, in a little hollow, he stopped and gave him the check. Benton said he tried to keep Johnson from talking about Nellie, and wanted to get him away from the house. After getting the check Benton walked on with Johnson. They met Charles Wilson, but passed on without speaking.

"Tell how he acted," said Mr. Claggett. "At times he would get almost speechless when speaking of Nellie," he said. "He said he would kill her if she would not live with him. He seemed to get awful angry and crazy looking, and the froth would drop out of his mouth when he got in a rage. He wanted to go back to the house, but never made a halt until he got half a mile further. Then he broke out in a rage again and began to froth at the mouth. I tried to cool him down, but failed. Then he said with an oath he would go back and kill her, and he reached for his gun. As he turned I picked up a club and struck him. He fell, and I knew I had a dead man at my feet. I was overcome. When I realized what I had done, I picked the body up. The blood was streaming from his head and mouth, and ran all over me. I carried it 75 yards in the woods. Then I came back and picked up the club and threw it away and hid his hat in a hollow stump."

"What was your purpose in striking him?" "After he made the oath I struck to disable him to keep him from going back and to disarm him."

He started home then and met his father, who had started out to search for him. "I'd rather for the whole world you'd not done it," was what his father said, and the witness' voice quivered as he spoke these words.

His father ran home. Benton took another path and got there five minutes later. He ran up stairs. He was an awful sight. He took off the bloody clothes, he said, but later it developed his mother and Mrs. Johnson helped him. That night he went out alone, he said, and buried the body, but denied taking anything from pockets. For a year and a half it was a family secret. He refused to let his mother or father call in the neighbors or to give himself up, as, after hiding the body, he feared he would be hanged. Then Johnson was an Odd Fellow, and he feared that order. He said his stories to the sheriff were to divert attention from himself. He admitted, to Mr. Plattor that he did not feel that he was in any personal danger, but he thought his sister was.

PLANS FOR THIS WEEK.

The Programme for House and Senate for Six Days.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The prospect is that the tariff debate in the senate will continue this week much on the same lines as have been observed since the agreement for the regulation of the hours of debate was entered into. "The general debate," said Senator Aldrich, in discussing the outlook, "will be concluded Tuesday at 5 o'clock and will be resumed Wednesday at 1 o'clock." Aldrich is among those who have not yet spoken upon the general features of the bill, and will not have time to get in before the reading of the bill is begun. He will possibly speak on Wednesday or Thursday, though probably not until the beginning of next week. The speeches announced for the week are those of Washburn on Monday, Mills and Palmer on Tuesday, Higgins on Wednesday and Culom on this date and Friday. Other speeches, among them one by Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, may be made on any of these days. If no one else should be prepared to proceed at any time Senator Quay will continue the speech of which he has already delivered several parts. Senator Dolph may also at any time conclude his unfinished speech. Senator Mills is expected to reply in a general way for the members of the finance committee to attacks which have been made upon the bill, and his speech will be about three hours in length.

Sensor Higgins will discuss the Hawaiian question, basing his speech upon the provisions contained in the first report to the senate of the bill for the nullification of the reciprocity treaty with the islands, and will advocate their annexation to the United States.

Nine republican senators will make manifest their disposition to contest every inch of ground at the very beginning of the discussion of the paragraphs as such on Wednesday by attempting to have the provisions of the first paragraph, providing that the tariff shall go into effect June 30, changed. They will contend that the custom has always been to give at least six months' notice in making a change in the tariff laws. They also say there are other questions in this paragraph which will need careful consideration, and a number of senators say the chemical paragraph, the first one in the bill, will not be reached until next week.

Harris, upon being asked, said that no agreement had been reached for the continuance of the present agreement as to the hours for debate. "It will depend on circumstances," he said, "whether we shall go on as at present. We possibly may, during this week, but I should say not longer. We have already had the bill under consideration three weeks, and the opponents of it have consumed the greater part of the time. They certainly should have had an opportunity to exhaust their long speeches, and if a disposition should be shown to continue to make them, I shall ask for an extension of the daily time for debate. We shall come to that soon if it becomes apparent that those who are unfriendly to the bill mean to adopt dilatory tactics. I think we shall begin by meeting earlier, and if that change does not suffice to exact sufficient progress we shall gradually extend the hours into the night, and then will begin a contest which must either exhaust the senators or exhaust the debate or result in final action on the bill."

Corporal Tanner, expansion commissioner, is about to become the editor of a magazine in New York.

HOUSES FELL ON THEM

An Awful Disaster the Result of Earthquakes in Greece.

A GREAT MANY LIVES LOST

Some of the Most Famous Church Buildings in the World Destroyed—The Property Loss is Very Great.

ATHENS, April 22.—The earthquake shocks that began at 7 o'clock Friday night continued until noon to-day. All last night the oscillation of the earth was noticeable, and the people are in a state of semi-panic. Telegraph communication with many parts of the country is badly interrupted, and it is barely possible to get news from towns that must have been affected by the shocks.

In the three villages of Malesina, Proskina and Martino, all in the province of Locris, 129 persons were killed. The mayor of Larymni telegraphs that a heavy shock occurred at Proskina while vesper services were being held in the parish church. The walls of the church fell burying all the worshippers in the ruins. Hardly a person in the church escaped without injury. Thirty were taken out dead. Houses were thrown down in other parts of the village, and the money loss is great, and some villagers are practically ruined.

At Malesina the houses tottered and fell as though built of cardboard. In this little village 60 persons were killed. In some cases entire families were taken out of the ruins dead.

At Martino 39 persons were killed. Here, as at Proskina, the parish church was the scene of a great number of fatalities. In the vicinity of Athens the fatalities are less numerous but the property damage is immense. The offices of the Austrian, Lloyd and other steamship companies were partially destroyed. The church of St. Elias, between Pierias and Phaleron has been racked beyond repair and is tottering. The domes, walls and mosaics of the famous Byzantine church of Daphne were very seriously injured.

King George, in a royal yacht, will start to-night for the maritime districts that have been devastated by the shocks. He will be accompanied by the minister of the interior and other officials, and together they will decide upon the measures that must be taken to alleviate the distress among the people. The government will be compelled to adopt extraordinary measures to help the poor in the districts affected. Steps to this end have already been taken and the state authorities are giving quick responses to the calls being made upon them.

The total number of deaths so far reported is 160, but there is scarcely any question that this number will be augmented when the remote villages are heard from. As this dispatch was being sent from Athens a sharp shock was felt that for a time caused consternation in the telegraph office.

IN A BAD TANGLE.

Father Corbett Ignores the Court's Injunction and Holds Services.

OMAHA, April 22.—A special to the *See* from Palmyra, Neb., says: Father Corbett ignored the injunction served on him yesterday and held services in the church, but very few people were present. At the same hour Bishop Bonaeum held mass in Bell's hall, which was filled to overflowing. The bishop has reorganized the parish by the election of new officers and formally installed Father Smith as pastor. The bishop counseled patience and due observance of the law. To the *See's* reporter the bishop stated proceedings would be had at once to punish Corbett for violating the injunction.

BY FORCE OF ARMS.

Trains Running Under Direction of a Host of Deputy Marshals.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 22.—A train bearing the deputy marshals arrived at Barnesville at 9 a. m. The deputies met no difficulty in getting out the trains. By clearing up the business at Barnesville, the line is now open from St. Paul to Nekeo, N. D. Twenty-nine deputies remained there to guard the company's interests.

A big train from the west went through here at 4 o'clock and another at 5 o'clock. President Foster received a message from Hogan to-night to send down a committee with instructions that there would be no concessions.

ALBERT HE KILLED THE BEARS.

Fatigued Wasn't Eaten Up But He Had a Mighty Close Call.

CHEYENNE, April 22.—A letter has been received from Albert L. Farquhar, who was reported to have been eaten up by bears in the Big Horn basin. He states that he was on his way from Bismarck, N. D., when he was attacked by seven bears in the Big Horn basin, the place where his horse and wearing apparel were found. He shot four of the bears but was compelled to swim the river to escape from the three remaining. He said he was afraid to return to the spot for his gun and clothing.

To Antagonize the Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The members of the Philadelphia Workingmen's league, after presenting their petition to the senate, through Senator Quay, left for home. A committee of three will remain to confer with the populist leaders on Monday. The populists have expressed a desire to meet them. The workingmen will endeavor to secure from the third party senators a pledge to antagonize the Wilson bill.

Gambled Till the City Cut 'Em Down.

DENVER, April 22.—In obedience to the order issued by the new fire and police board, all the gambling houses of this city will be closed at noon to-morrow. The proprietors will evade the law by moving their establishments to Colfax. Colfax is a suburban town, but a few miles from the center of the city and easily reached by the street car lines. Already several of the houses have established games there which run openly day and night.